

S. 635, a bill to reinstate a standard for arsenic in drinking water.

S. CON. RES. 17

At the request of Mr. SARBANES, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. DAYTON) was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 17, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that there should continue to be parity between the adjustments in the compensation of members of the uniformed services and the adjustments in the compensation of civilian employees of the United States.

S. RES. 16

At the request of Mr. THURMOND, the names of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. FITZGERALD), the Senator from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN), the Senator from California (Mrs. BOXER), the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. ENZI), and the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KENNEDY) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 16, a resolution designating August 16, 2001, as "National Airborne Day."

S. RES. 41

At the request of Mr. SHELBY, the names of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. DOMENICI), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. JEFFORDS), and the Senator from Colorado (Mr. CAMPBELL) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 41, a resolution designating April 4, 2001, as "National Murder Awareness Day."

S. RES. 44

At the request of Mr. COCHRAN, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. DEWINE) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 44, a resolution designating each of March 2001, and March 2002, as "Arts Education Month."

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS—MARCH 27, 2001

By Mr. DODD:

S. 635. A bill to reinstate a standard for arsenic in drinking water; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 635

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Arsenic Standard Reinstatement Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) in 1996, Congress amended the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300f et seq.) to require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to revise the standard for arsenic in drinking water;

(2) after conducting scientific and economic analyses, the Administrator, on January 22, 2001, promulgated a final rule to reduce the public health risks from arsenic in drinking water by reducing the permissible level of arsenic from 50 parts per billion (.05 milligrams per liter) to 10 parts per billion (.01 milligrams per liter);

(3) the new standard would provide additional protection against cancer and other health problems for 13,000,000 people;

(4) the National Academy of Sciences has determined that drinking water containing 50 parts per billion of arsenic "could easily" result in a 1-in-100 risk of cancer;

(5) 50 parts per billion of arsenic causes a cancer risk that is 10,000 times the level of any cancer risk caused by any carcinogen that the Environmental Protection Agency permits to be present in food;

(6) 10 parts per billion of arsenic in drinking water is the standard used by the European Union, Japan, and the World Health Organization;

(7) public water systems may apply for financial assistance through the drinking water State revolving loan fund under section 1452 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j-12);

(8) since 1996, the revolving loan fund program has made \$3,600,000,000 available to assist public water systems with projects to improve infrastructure; and

(9) on March 20, 2001, Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency proposed to withdraw the pending arsenic standard that was promulgated on January 22, 2001, and due to take effect on March 23, 2001.

SEC. 3. REINSTATEMENT OF FINAL RULE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—On and after the date of enactment of this Act, the final rule promulgated by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency entitled "Arsenic and Clarifications to Compliance and New Source Contaminants Monitoring" (66 Fed. Reg. 6976 (January 22, 2001)), and the amendments to parts 9, 141, and 142 of title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, made by that rule, shall have full force and effect.

(b) MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL.—The maximum contaminant level for arsenic in drinking water of .01 milligrams per liter established by the final rule described in subsection (a) shall not be subject to revision except by Act of Congress.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS—MARCH 28, 2001

By Ms. SNOWE (for herself and Mr. McCain):

S. 637. A bill to amend the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.) to authorize the establishment of individual fishery quota systems; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. President, I rise today, together with Senator McCain, to introduce the Individual Fishing Quota Act of 2001 which will address one of the most complex policy questions in fisheries management, individual fishing quotas, IFQs. This bill will amend the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act to authorize the establishment of new individual quota systems after October 1, 2002. Last year, I introduced legislation to reauthorize the Magnuson-Stevens Act and extend the existing moratorium on new IFQ programs for three years. Congress ultimately extended the moratorium for two years through fiscal year 2002. The combination of the moratorium extension and the IFQ Act of 2001 will provide fishermen and fisheries managers time to prepare for the possibility of using

IFQs as a management option. This legislation will in no way whatsoever force IFQs upon any regional management council. This is not a mandate to use IFQs. Rather, it is intended to provide the councils with an additional conservation and management tool after the existing moratorium expires.

IFQ programs can drastically change the face of fishing communities and the fundamental principles of conservation and management. Therefore, this legislation needs to be developed in a careful and meaningful manner. Accordingly, introduction of this bill is intended to begin the dialogue on the possibility of new IFQ programs. I fully anticipate that we will hear from many stakeholders to help the Subcommittee on Oceans and Fisheries shape and reshape this bill as necessary. I look forward to participation by all impacted groups as we move this bill through the legislative process.

The IFQ Act of 2001 sets conditions under which fishery management plans, FMPs, or plan amendments may establish a new individual fishing quota system. The bill ensures that any council which establishes new IFQs will promote sustainable management of the fishery; require fair and equitable allocation of individual quotas; minimize negative social and economic impacts on local coastal communities; ensure adequate enforcement of the system; and take into account present participation and historical fishing practices of the relevant fishery. Additionally, the bill requires the Secretary of Commerce to conduct referenda to ensure that those most affected by IFQs will have the opportunity to formally approve both the initiation and adoption of any new individual fishing quota program.

This bill authorizes the potential allocation of individual quotas to fishing vessel owners, fisherman and crew members who are citizens of the United States. The legislation does not allow, however, individual quotas to be sold, transferred or leased. In addition, participation in the fishery is required for a person to hold quota. Acknowledging the possibility that undue hardship may ensue, the bill allows for the suspension of the transferability requirements by the Secretary on an individual case-by-case basis. Moreover, this bill permits councils to allocate quota shares to entry-level fisherman, small vessel owners, or crew members who may not otherwise be eligible for individual quotas.

In 1996, Congress reauthorized the Magnuson-Stevens Act through enactment of the Sustainable Fisheries Act, SFA. The SFA contained the most substantial improvements to fisheries conservation since the original passage of the Magnuson-Stevens Act in 1976. More specifically, the SFA included a five year moratorium on new IFQ programs and required the National Academy of Sciences, NAS, to study and report on the issue.